# THE SOMERSET HERALD.

## AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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### A SIMILE.

BY "AGNES."

I've seen the sun go down to rest,
Far in the vaulted sky,
Then in its glory, through the east,
Again 't would raise on high.
I've seen the floweret of the vale
Grow pale, and droop, and die;
But when again came Spring's soft gale,
It reared another flower on high.
I've seen the old and stately oak
Seem towering in its pride,
But, ah! the lightning's fatal stroke
Has rent it, and it died.

'T is thus with life; for some have power
To stem misfortune's tide;
And though its clouds may darkly lower,
They'll rise again in pride.
And there are some who fade awhile,
And seem forever dead.
But soon, again, you'll see them smile
And rear their drooping head.
But there are some who fell beneath,
Oh! wretchedness! thy power;
And thy first rending blast brings death
To many a stately flower!

## The Yankee turned Turk.

A correspondent of Noah's Sunday Times, who lately travelled in Egypt, relates the following amusing incident of Yankee enterprize:

We soon found ourselves in the desert, traversing seas of sand. The weather was exceedingly pleasant, and the heat not as oppressive as we apprehended.—We had an agreeable party, determined to be pleased with the journey, and not grumble at whatever privations we encountered. Early on the second day, after camping among some ruins, and hearing in the night the howl of a solitary hyena—not a very pleasant sound—we saw at a distance what appeared to be a shanty near a small clump of palm trees. It was rudely constructed of rough boards with an awfully formed door—the whole looking like anything else but Egyptian architecture; but it occurred to me that it might have been thus rudely thrown together as a shelter for savans exploring the ruins in the neighborhood. In the front of the door, a Turk was seated on a bench smoking bis pipe. He looked like an *oasis* in the desert. He had on a pair of cotton trowsers, sandals, a striped shirt and a turban, with an *attaghan* stuck in a red sash at his side, and against the side of the shanty rested a long gun. As we approached he rose up, placed his hands on his turban, and said in Arabic, "*Bash chalic*!" shook hands with my dragoman and exchanged a salutation with the janizaries, who appeared to know him. His hair, complexion and manner satisfied me that he was not a Mussulman. I rode up to him.

"Halloo!"

"Halloo to you!" said he in good English. The tone and manner in which he spoke created a suspicion that he was one of us.—After shaking hands with him, he looked inquisitively at me and said:—"Stranger, moughtn't I have seen you before?"

"Where?"

"Why, in New York."

"I belong there; but where do you come from?"

"I traded in a sloop from Stonington to New York, and am right sartin that I've seen you often."

"Pray what are you doing here in this barren and isolated spot?"

"I keep this hotel."

"Hotel?"

"Yes sir—nothing else! It isn't the Astor House; but I entertain man and beast travelling from the Red Sea. They reckon sometimes to stop the night with me, and get a cup of coffee and chicken now and then, and a pipe."

Where will the enterprize of the universal Yankee nation end? In what part of the world will they not be?

"But my friend, what originally brought you here?"

"I went up to the second cataract of the Nile to look arter a two-horned rhinoceros, for June, Titus, Angevine, & Co.'s menagerie, but I couldn't get the tarnal creeter; they wouldn't sell him for no price. So I resolved to stop here a while and keep tavern."

"Is there much travelling on this route?"

"Quite considerable. I reckon this is to be a mighty country for trade from India. They bring considerable goods across, and when we get our Railroad—"

"Railroad?"

"Sartin sir. The route has been explored, and this is the depot, and I'm to be agent—so Leftenant Waghorn says; and when we get our locomotive, we shall streak it from Cairo to the Red Sea in six hours.—Wont I scare the lions, hyenas, and other varment away with that ere whistle!" So saying he put the hollow of his hands to his mouth and set up a whistle as loud as a locomotive's, evidently showing that he had been practising.

"Stranger, wont your company stop for breakfeast?"

I proposed a half of an hour or two, which was agreed to, and we rolled off our donkeys and fastened our camels.—John Hudson—for I learned that was his name—brought out a large wooden mortar, into which he emptied some toasted mocha coffee, which he pounded fine and boiled in a tin kettle over a charcoal furnace, and served up to us as we sat under the palm trees with some eggs, quite comfortably. We filled our pipes and looked around at the barrenness which met our eyes in every direction. At a distance there were some mounds, some broken fragments of marble, here and there the ruins of tombs and buildings denoting that at some time it had been a place of note. Josh bustled about and filled the pipes with sweet tobacco.

"Moughtn't you like to buy a mummy?" he inquired.

"Why, do you deal in antiquities, my friend?"

"Occasionally. I'v got a mummy, an ibes, and some glass beads which I tuck from a tomb about a mile off; but the beasts in the neighborhood are troublesome, and I darn't venture often."

"Well landlord, what's to pay?"

Josh reckoned the amount on the tips of his fingers, which came to a Spanish dollar, which we paid with great cheerfulness, and shook hands with him on our departure.

As Doctor Pangloss says in the play, "the human mind naturally looks forward." This enterprizing man, no doubt aware that the overflowing route to India would soon be established, and that a great traffic and commerce would grow out of this new enterprize, was determined to take his position in time; so he commenced squatting on a spot in a central position, and be ready to take advantage of the travelling, and also to trade *in transitu*, and have a monopoly of his position. "There is stun enough in the neighborhood," said he, "to build a smart hotel; and when I can get hands, I'll surely put it up."

This was once the great highway of nations, when the commerce of India poured its wealth into the Mediterranean—when the gold of Ophir was brought to enrich the coffers of King Solomon—when the whole route was one continuous line of noble cities, flourishing villages, cultivated fields, and enterprizing inhabitants, in the midst of which the Nile flowed majestically, as it does now, amidst barren sands. This is the vanity of all earthly affairs.

### THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives the following brief description of the field of Buena Vista on the night after the battle:

"Saddened more than I would desire to admit, I moved over the field which was so recently the scene of such bloody strife, and terrible were the evidences of that day's carnage. The shattered bodies, which made death appear to the poor sufferers a thing to be desired, and the horses, whose riders in many instances lay motionless beneath them, were struggling in the agonies of death. I saw many a little band silently moving about, in whose faces were strangely blended the desire to find, and the fear of finding, the friends whom they sought among the dead. On arriving at that part of the field near the mountains, to the left of our position, where a portion of our little army received during the day the fiercest charges of the enemy, I saw the bodies of many a fallen foe, and felt how dearly our brave artillery made the enemy suffer for the guns they were compelled to abandon. I saw many of my countrymen cold and motionless where they fell, mingled with the enemy—defiance still on their brows, their swords still grasped in their hands, and I knew they were undaunted and unwavering to the end."

A YOUNG WEST POINTER.—Lieutenant EVANS, of Buena Vista, a son of Senator George Evans, of Maine, graduated at West Point last summer, and hastened to join the army early in the fall. A letter from a superior officer says:

"Throughout this whole murderous conflict he was immediately under my eye. He was apparently as cool and collected in the most trying hours, when men were falling around him on every side, as he would have been at his father's table. Two or three times he was sent by Col. May with orders or messages to different parts of the field, and under the heaviest fire, which duty he performed with great credit and gallantry, and assisted in fighting with his company. His courage and skill were above praise.—Maine should be proud of him."

A distressing accident occurred on the Des Plaines river, near Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, on the 8th instant, by which TEN MEN were launched into eternity. It appears that the men were at work on the canal, and boarding on the opposite side of the river, and when returning from their breakfast the boat was sunk by a yoke of oxen on board, which, becoming unmanageable, moved so near one end as to cause it to fill with water.

A man some years ago was indicted in the Grand Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, for the crime of petit larceny.—The evidence was heard, upon which it clearly appeared that the defendant had been guilty of stealing "one bag of corn worth two dollars and twenty cents."—Nothing daunted by the array of facts against his client, the lawyer rose, and poured out an argument two hours in length. When he concluded, the jury retired, and after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "petit larceny." The attorney moved a new trial, which was granted by the Court, and the case again brought before the jury. This time the lawyer spoke three hours and a half, the result of which was a verdict by the jury of "guilty of grand larceny." Again the attorney rose to move a new trial. He squared himself, and commenced in a style of grandiloquence worthy of en itinerant tragedian. He had spoken but a few words when the prisoner rushed forward, seized him violently by the arm and said: "Hush, hush, for Heaven's sake, hush! Another speech will hang me as sure as I'm a living man."

### COPPER MINES.

EAGLE RIVER, MAY 24.—We have had winter here in all its fury. THIRTY-FIVE feet of snow have fallen at this place during the past season. But, notwithstanding, we have got on very well, and the mines are generally very successfully worked. The location on which I was, contained a vein of green carburet, intermixed with a little spar, and of five feet in width. It belongs to a Pittsburgh Company, and Mr. Jones is agent. The principal mines are getting out copper boulders by the wholesale. The following is the best information I have with regard to a few of the locations.

The Medora Company has struck a vein, and is doing well.

The Albion is not doing much at present.

Copper Falls is doing a good business.

The Eagle River works are in a more prosperous condition than usual.

The navigation is open at last, and we have had two boats from the Sault. Others are hourly expected. Our fine weather has commenced, and everything appears brisk and cheering.

### THE MINES OF MEXICO.

We see it stated that the number of mines in Mexico already known is between three and four thousand. The largest yield in any one year was $25,644,566, in 1806; and for some years previous to 1810, the average annual yield was $24,000,000. From official returns, it appears that in 1842 the value of the gold and silver exported was $18,500,000, exclusive of what was smuggled out of the country to avoid the export duty of six per cent, and which it is supposed could not have been less than three millions more. Gold mines are rare in Mexico; the only ones known are those near Oaxaca, gold being found in combination with silver. Three pennyweights of gold to a mark of silver is the largest amount obtained of the more precious metal from the combination ore, and this from the mines of Guanajuato only. When the amount of gold in these ores are small, it is not separated from the silver, as the result of the process is not equal to the cost.

### A MORAL PICTURE OF LONDON.

There are 30,000 common thieves in London: 10,000 children learning crime; 3,000 houses of stolen goods, and about 10,000 common gamblers.

The "Weekly Despatch," an infidel paper, has a circulation of 150,000 copies a week, in the city!

The population of London, now, is about 2,250,000 souls! There are 100,000 people in the metropolis alone, unprovided with means of religious worship. There are about 108,000 female servants in London. Of this number, from 14,000 to 16,000 are daily changing places. Upwards of 50,000 persons are now inmates of the London workhouses; 60,000 are receiving out-door relief, and 1,000 to 2,000 nightly shelter themselves in the refuges for the houseless. In addition to this number, there are thousands who live by begging, and thousands more who live by criminal practices.

Captain JOHN POYNOR, of Dinwiddie county, (Va.) came to a sudden and painful death on Thursday last, in the following manner: Having just had a chill, or apprehending one, he went into the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. John H. Edwards, to take a dose of quinine. By a most unhappy accident, he mistook MORPHINE for quinine, swallowed it, and was, in a very few minutes, numbered with the dead. He was in the bloom of manhood, and has left a widow and three little children.—Petersburg Intel.

SENTENCE OF ANTI-RENTERS.—Peter and Calvin Finkle, convicted at Hudson, New York, of assault and battery with intent to kill, have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor at Mount Pleasant, for the term of three years and four months, each.

### HOPE—A THOUGHT.

BY CHARLES SAYRE.

Hope! Thou 'rt a bright and sunny isle,
In life's wild sea;
A star of light, and weary hearts
Look up to thee.
Bright visions pass before our sight,
Then vanish in eternal night;
Yet still thou flashest clear and bright—
Time's eldest born.

## FROM MEXICO.

### THE LATE NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE OF JUNE 17.

The ship Massachusetts arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 11th instant. She brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers. The following deaths occurred on board:

C. Gaines, of the mounted Rifles, and John Drew, of Company 1, 7th infantry, died on board before the Massachusetts left Vera Cruz, and were sent on shore for interment on the 11th of June. On the 12th of June John Pope, af the mounted Rifles, and John Smith, of Company C, 7th infantry, died at sea. On the 13th J. F. Carson, South Carolina volunteers, died. On the 14th D. Scurry, South Carolina volunteers, and H. Heck, 2d dragoons. On the 15th L. Grover, company E, Mounted Rifles.

The vomito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz. We regret extremely to say that Paymaster Bosworth, who sailed from here only on the 18th ultimo, sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the vomito. His remains were brought back on the Massachusetts in charge of his brother.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerillas, which has been partially successful. By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th instant for Puebla, under command of Lieut. McIntosh. The train had in charge $225,000 in specie, of which sum $100,000 belonged to the Paymaster's Department, the remainder to the Quartermaster's. One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack-mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th instant, and on Sunday, the 6th when it had advanced about twenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance. The attack was made upon the extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time—the principal point, however, being the wagons, which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed—though not those containing the specie—two hundred mules loaded with subsistence were taken, and thirty of our men killed. The American Eagle of ihe 9th says our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts from responsible sources give the loss, as we have done, at thirty men.

The check was so severe that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent to Gen. Cadwalader at Vera Cruz. The General left on Monday evening, the 7th instant, with a force of about five hundred men and four howitzers. Private accounts say further, that on the 10th a part of the voliguers also left, with four howitzers, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy, being repulsed, fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th the day the Massachusetts left. On the 10th a large mail was despatched to this port on the propeller Washington, which may be hourly expected. Her letters may bring us further details.

No later news had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious; for the present at least the communication has been entirely cut off.—We do not regard this as at all alarming, for Gen. Cadwalader will no doubt open a passage to Jalapa at once; but it indicates a necessity for some cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of these guerillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing our horses. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by these predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town.

The *New Orleans Bulletin* states that the train which was attacked consisted of one hundred and thirty-two wagons and six hundred pack-mules.—The fighting continued at intervals for three days, with a loss on our side of thirty men, besides two hundred of the pack mules captured, and thirty-five of our wagons, with their contents, destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, the horses having been killed in the previous fighting. It was thought that Col. McIntosh could hold his position until the arrival of Gen. Cadwalader.

On the evening of the 10th a body of twenty-five guerillas made an attack on fourteen Americans and two Mexicans, who were in charge of horses, about fifty miles from the city. The Mexicans, not answering to the challenge, were fired upon by the guard and six killed, but they succeeded in carrying off ten horses. The next morning the two Mexicans persuaded the second in command to accompany them in search of the horses, and so soon as they were out of sight of the guard they hung the officer, and, mounting another Mexican on his horse, succeeded in driving off sixty of the best horses. A stronger force was sent from the city, but neither the Mexicans nor horses were to be found.

### LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

FROM THE N. O. BULLETIN OF JUNE 18.

We have seen a letter from an officer of the regular army at Vera Cruz, who has good opportunities for forming correct opinions, in which he expresses much anxiety on the subject of the recent attack upon our train. He alludes to the report that the enemy are destroying the Puente Nacional, which would greatly interfere with, if not entirely impede the passage of artillery and wheel carriages, as the main route leads directly across that bridge.

A more serious apprehension, however, exists that the enemy will again take possession of Cerro Gordo, and defend that pass against any reinforcements going to Gen. SCOTT. If they do so, the present train and escort, even after they are joined with the additional force under Gen. CADWALADER, and also admitting they were not interrupted by the destruction of the National bridge, would not be able to force that pass; for if the enemy are in sufficient numbers to attack eight hundred regulars, and oblige them to entrench for their defence, they could hold in check or repulse fourteen hundred under such advantages, as to position which Cerro Gordo would afford to them.

To seize and hold the pass, at present, with any thing like a strong force, would also place Gen. SCOTT in an unpleasant situation, and might oblige him to retrace his steps, in order to force open his communications with Vera Cruz, so that his reinforcements could join him.

The *prestige* arising from the unvaried success in all our military operations is at present exercising a vast influence upon the enemy, and the loss of this, from any partial success on their part, such as the capture or even the repulse of a train or a detachment, would be very unfortunate, as it would infuse new hope and energy among them, and probably induce a more general turn out, or even a popular rising of the people.

The letter we have alluded to expresses the belief that, even after Gen. CADWALADER joins the train with his force, they will encounter much diffienlty in reaching Jalapa. The next advices from that quarter will be looked for with much interest.

GARRISON OF VERA CRUZ.—We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz since the departure of Gen. Cadwalader, has been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack by any thing like the number said to be under Pedro Jarueta. There were not more than forty men fit for duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa when the Massachusetts left.—*N. O. Times.*

### FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The New Orleans Picayune gives some further items of intelligence from the city of Mexico, as follows:

We have seen a letter from one of the American officers now a prisoner in Mexico. It was dated May 28th. He had been promised his liberty again and again, but expected to be released on the 30th beyond a doubt. He writes that Gen. Scott was expected to enter the capital within eight days, and he did not anticipate that any formidable opposition would be made to him.

Whilst exercising supreme power, Santa Anna on the 22d ultimo directed that every prosecution against military persons should be discontinued, and all accused of offences be at once set at large.

Senor Pacheco was named Minister of Justice on the 27th ultimo.

From private letters from the capital, which we have seen, we feel persuaded that little opposition to Gen. Scott's entrance into the city will be made. *El Republicano* urges strenuously that the seat of Government should at once be transferred. Then, should the capital fall, it urges, the Government will still exist, and form a centre of union and a rallying point. The editor urges the point with such force that we are persuaded he anticipated no formidable opposition to Gen. Scott's advance.

In an earlier article upon the subject of the defence of the capital, *El Republicano* sets down the troops available for the purpose as follows: The garrison then in the capital (the 26th of May) was not far from 10,000 men, while there were to arrive, says the editor, from the state of Guanajuato 3,000, from the south of Mexico 3,000, from Michoacan 2,000, and from Queratato 1,000. We infer from allusions made to an article in *El Razonador* that the latter paper ridicules the idea of making any defence of the city.

We see nothing in the papers about the formidable works said to be going on at Rio Fria. We are inclined to the opinion that the resistance anticipated at this point has been much exaggerated. The Mexican papers which we have seen say nothing about it, and speak only of the fortifications in the immediate vicinity of the capital.

We are at a loss to understand the various movements among the military chieftains of Mexico. We have the resignations of Santa Anna, Bravo, and Rincon, and the arrest of Almonte, all within the space of eight or ten days, and the departure of other generals to remote points and Santa Anna during the time was exercising full sway and extending every indulgence to the soldiery. It looks as though parties were marshalling their forces for a struggle for power among themselves rather than to defend their country against a foreign foe.

We find in the papers a copy of the new constitution, or rather the amendments to the constitution of 1824, which have been adopted. The address, too, of Gen. Herrera, Gen. Santa Anna, and the Presidents of the Supreme Court upon the former promulgation of the new law, are given at length. We have looked into that of Herrera with much curiosity to find what he has to say of the war. He touches upon it only in general terms.—He says that a people truly free was never yet conquered by a foreign invasion, and conjures Mexicans to lay aside their animosities and unite in support of the laws and constitution. This done he promises that their defence of the independence of their country cannot fail. Santa Anna's address is in his usual vein; we get no new ideas of his designs from it.

The Jalapa correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican* gives the following information in a letter dated—

"JALAPA, MAY 26, 1847.

"A warm and somewhat severe rupture has broken out between Gen. SCOTT and the Clerk of the State Department, Mr. TRIST, who has been sent here as a sort of *Generalissimo* of the American army. This Mr. TRIST, in the exercise of his mongrel plenary civil and military powers, addressed a letter to Gen. SCOTT directing him as to what move he must make with his troops. A portion of those directions were such as Gen. Scott believed were at war with the best interests of our Government, and the tendency of which would be the protraction, rather than a termination of hostilities. It was the correspondence growing out of this difference of opinion that was the immediate result of this rupture. Copies of all the correspondence, I learn, have been transmitted by Gen. Scott to the War Department; and if, at the next session of Congress, they are not voluntarily produced, justice to the country as well as to Gen. Scott will demand that they should see the public light of day by means of a resolution calling for them."

ANECDOTE WITH A MORAL.—When Charles the Second chartered the Royal Society, it is narrated of him that he was disposed to give the philosophers a royal, but at the same time a wholesome, lecture.

"Why is it, my lords and gentlemen," said he, "that if you fill a vessel with water to the very brim, so that it will not hold a single drop more, yet, putting a turbot into the water, it shall not overflow the vessel?"

Many were the sage conjectures; that the fish would drink as much water as compensated for his own bulk; that he condensed the water to that amount: that the air bladder had something to do with the phenomenon, and a hundred others which were propounded and abandoned in their turn, much to the amusement of the merry monarch. At length Mr. Wren (afterwards Sir Christopher) modestly asked, "But is your Majesty sure that such would be the case?"

"Aye, there," exclaimed his Majesty, laughing, "you have it! Always, gentlemen, find out whether the thing be true before you proceed to account for it; then I shall not be ashamed of the charter I have given you."

CENSURE is the tax a man payeth to the public for being eminent.

# SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.



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# FOURTH OF JULY.

The Somerset Guards will celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence on Monday the 5th day of July.

The Guards will form in the Diamond at 12 o'clock precisely, and with the citizens will march to the Lutheran Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by R. L. Stewart, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Jos. F. Loy, Esq.

After which the Guards and citizens intending to participate with them will proceed to Jacob Nefl's Hotel and partake of the dinner to be served at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The citizens of the County are respectfully invited to participate with them on the occasion.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, in his reply to the address of Mayor DAVIES at Baltimore on Tuesday, said:

"The purpose of my brief visit is to pay my respects to my fellow-citizens of Baltimore and of the Northern Section of this country. Had I postponed it beyond the present summer, it is not probable that any other convenient opportunity to make it would have occurred during the period of my term of official service, at the close of which I shall retire to private life."

## A LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

FROM THE CINCINNATI "SIGNAL."

The circumstances under which the following letter was received by the Editor are regarded as a warrant for its publication. We felt it our duty, when the first demonstrations were made in favor of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, to dwell upon the subject at considerable length. We were desirous that some of the suggestions contained in our article should meet the eye of General Taylor, and therefore enclosed it to his address, with a few words of reference to our position as a journalist. In reply to that communication we have received the admirable and significant letter which we take pleasure in laying before our readers:

*Headquarters Army of Occupation,*
*Camp near Monterey, May* 18, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th of April.

At this time my public duties command so fully my attention that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither, indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an Officer of the Army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connexion, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say that I have not the slightest aspiration. A much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself, most truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.
JAS. W. TAYLOR, Esq., *Cincinnati Ohio.*

## BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The Baltimore correspondent of the National Era holds the following language of the conduct of the Baltimore and Ohio Company towards Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other places:

The course of the Railroad company in relation to the matter, has, to my mind, been a standing insult to this community, and an instance of most criminal tampering with the interests of the public, while the way in which the Pittsburgh and Connellsville company has been used as a "cat's paw," would be positively intolerable to any people less patient and forbearing than our Pittsburgh neighbors! Indeed, this whole Railroad courtship has been carried on in a mode decidedly COQUETTISH in appearance; and I should be disposed to treat it with a contemptuous ridicule, as such, and characterize it as a huge farce, had I not good reason to believe that powerful influences have been at work. There is an immense speculation in prospect at the Virginia TERMINUS, some of the participators in which are known to me, but I withhold their names for prudential reasons. Some facts, not a little curious and instructive, as illustrative of the PRIVATE motive by which mankind are not unfrequently actuated in their public acts may yet leak out, unless the Baltimore company should come to its senses, under the "one man power" of its distinguished President, and speedily give us a business connection with the great Ohio region, by the Pittsburg route—a consummation most devoutly to be wished, as giving our poor collapsed trade a chance to recover, so far as retarding HOME circumstances will permit.

## INTERESTING NEWS FROM VERA CRUZ.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

VERA CRUZ, JUNE 13, 1847.

Yesterday another train arrived here from Jalapa, after having run the gauntlet under the protection of about 150 sick, wounded, and discharged soldiers.

It was not until they arrived within seven miles ot the National Bridge that they had any idea of being molested, nor had they any news of Col. McIntosh's command; but, learning that a large body of guerillas would await them on the morrow at certain positions on the road, they concluded to push forward to the bridge that night, and, if possible, pass those places before the guerillas could concentrate their forces. Accordingly, they arrived at the bridge about 11 o'clock at night, which they found barricaded and guarded by guerilla sentinels, who fled on their approach. Here they encamped for the night, but, unfortunately, just as they were starting off the next morning they were fired into by about twenty Mexicans from a height, killing three or four men. They saw a large number of men on the heights further off, and there is no doubt but that if they had not come on as far as they did the night before, the whole party would have been cut off.

About six miles this side of the bridge they met Gen. Cadwalader's command. No encounter had taken place since Gen. C. joined Col. McIntosh, but active preparations were being made to proceed on the journey immediately, and, if possible, play the guerillas a Yankee trick. For this purpose Gen. C. has sent nearly all his dragoons by a circuitous route of several miles to the rear of the supposed position of the guerillas, thereby, if possible, to cut off their retreat, while he walks into their affections on this side with his infantry; and he has no doubt ere this given them something to remember him by. I learn that he had expressed his intention of following them up so long as there is any hope of settling the old score with them, and we feel satisfied, from his well known energy, that he will keep his word.

Gen. C. sent down by the train the sick and wounded of his command, and all the sutlers and merchants who had gone up with goods under the protection of the detachment.

An order reached Jalapa last Tuesday for the evacuation of that place within the space of six days after the receipt of that order, the sick, wounded, and public property all to be removed to Perote, which will be the prineipal depot on the route to Mexico. This move appears to be sincerely felt by the inhabitants of Jalapa, many of whom are making preparations to leave with their families for a safer part of the country, if such a place can be found.

Those who remain will be entirely at the mercy of the guerillas, and those who have shown the least favor to the Americans, either from good will or necessity, will receive no mercy at the hands of these cut-throats.

I am almost ashamed to bother you with rumors, but it has been reported here by nearly all the officers and men who came down with the train, that this depot is to be immediately removed from this city to Tuspan; that a road is now being opened between Puebla and that place, and that all communication will be cut off between this city and the interior very soon, and I must admit that it looks a little plausible, although up to this time I cannot learn that any orders have reached the authorities here to that effect. That such a road can be opened, bringing the two points within a distance not exceeding seventy-five miles of each other, there is no doubt.

Vessels are daily arriving with troops, and there are now about 1,000 at camp ready to proceed to the interior; most of them are companies belonging to the different new regiments.

VERA CRUZ, JUNE 14, 1847.

General Cadwalader marched with his command from the place where he reached Col. McIntosh, seven miles this side of the Pueute Nacional, on the 10th instant, reaching the bridge about sundown, which he found occupied by the guerrillas, as well as the heights around.

Lieut. Blakely, of the Voltiguers, was detached with a section of mountain howitzers and twenty men, and, supported by the infantry, they were ordered to charge the bridge, which they did in gallant style, and carried it; but I regret to say, that of Lieut. B.'s detachment, he lost one man killed and four wounded. Lieut. B. included among the latter, having received a musket ball in the left leg. They also lost five horses, but I cannot learn the loss sustained by the infantry in this particular charge. The infantry immediately charged the heights, carrying them in fine style. In the mean time, General Cadwalader, fearing for the safety of Captain Blair and Capt. Gate's companies of voltiguers, who were on the way to the command, in charge of a train containing forage and provisions to supply the place of those captured from the train while under the command of Col. McIntosh, sent back Capt. Gate's company of dragoons, who fell in with a large party of guerrillas, who attacked them, and whom they nobly charged, leaving ten dead Mexicans on the field.—I cannot hear what number of our men were wounded at the National Bridge of other detachments with the exception of Lieutenant Rhodes, who was wounded in the knee, and has returned to this place. On the morning of the 11th, the advance had another sharp encounter about three miles beyond the Bridge, driving the guerrillas before them. Capt. Blair's and Capt. Barnard's companies, having turned over the supplies, left the Bridge on their return. At the same time Gen. Cadwalader left there to proceed on his journey, and they report that on the 12th they heard the report of firearms in the direction of Cerro Gordo, and from all appearances there is no doubt that this command had to fight every foot of its way to Jalapa. The loss of the Mexicans was no less than forty, while ours, as far as heard from, is one killed and eighteen wounded.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, MAY 28, 1847.

Gen. Scott arrived here this afternoon with an escort of some two hundred dragoons and fifty rifles under Col. Harney, and has taken up his quarters at the palace.

In the affair at Amozoque, when Gen. Worth was advancing upon Puebla, Santa Anna commanded his cavalry—supposed to be near 3,000 in number—in person. Col. Duncan gave them something like seventy round shot from his battery; and Major Bonneville, with a detachment, was enabled to reach a position from which he gave them a severe fire of musketry. Near seventy Mexicans were killed or wounded, and the scampering of the rest is represented as amusing in the extreme.

The command here has been annoyed by continued rumors of an attack by troops from Mexico, aided by a rising of the inhabitants of the city; but the most active measures have been taken to guard against surprise.

PUEBLA, MAY 30, 1847.

Intelligence was received yesterday from the city of Mexico up to the day before, (the 28th.) Santa Anna on that day submitted to the Congress a formal resignation of his office as President *interino*, and the members of both houses went at once into session to deliberate upon the matter.

The result of the new election for President is not yet known, but the opinion gains ground that Herrera will be the successful candidate.

There are no troops between this and the city of Mexico, nor are there any fortifications in process of construction either at Rio Frio or El Penon. What with the National Guard, the Indians under Alvarez, the Guanajuato troops under Cortazar, and the odds and ends under Valencia and other generals, there may be some 25,000 badly armed and equipped at the capital. All was doubt, hesitation, and confusion among the officers, and no one knew what to do. This is the latest and most reliable intelligence.

PUEBLA, JUNE 3, 1747.

It is said that Almonte has been sentenced to be shot at the capital for holding treasonable correspondence with one of our Generals. He is certainly in prison, but I hardly believe he will be shot. There was another revolution at the city of Mexico two or three days since—at least such is the report—but it was put down by Gen. Bustamente almost immediately. The originators of it are friends of Gen. Farias, and, as is supposed, of peace with the United States; and one of their cries was, "Death to Santo Anna." By the way, the story now is, that the Mexican Congress will not accept the resignation of Santa Anna. Of course there was some trick in his resignation.

PUEBLA, JUNE 3, 1847.

Our force here, in all, is about 6,000 men, with 600 wagons, and near 5,000 horses and mules. Two days ago it was thought that Gen. Scott would move immediately on the capital, but I think this morning he will remain here three or four weeks, at the expiration of which time he will not only have slightly increased his army, but will have all his horses in good condition. Santa Anna has resigned the presidency, and the act excites much astonishment here. We have not been advised what action the Congress has taken upon the subject.—Many reasons are alleged for the resignation, but the most plausible I can devise are his wish to attest his popularity with the Congress, or a desire to be behind the scenes when the curtain rises from the first act of negotiation.

I was much surprised to find the church party here so much opposed to Santa Anna. Amongst the San Augustine monks and friars I do not believe he has a friend. Herrera is the favorite of the clergy. Yesterday a friend of mine, who speaks Spanish passing well, was in conversation with two reverend gentlemen, and when he told them that we were in favor of Herrera, they seemed delighted, and shook him by the hand with great good will. In this place there is no less than five hundred priests, and they, being owners of one-half the town exercise independent of their holy calling, a great influence over the people. They are treated with great respect, too, by our own people. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, is ordered to salute them in the streets, and a day or two ago, when the Bishop visited Gen. Scott, the entire guard was turned out, and remained at a present until his holiness had passed in and out again. To conquer a peace the best method is evidently to conciliate the clergy. To the 29th we have papers from the capital.

## FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. O. PICAYUNE.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, MAY 30, 1847.

When I wrote you last we were full of the expedition to San Luis, and active preparations were making for a march at an early period, but now every thing is knocked in the head. Seven of ten regiments have received orders to repair to Vera Cruz and join Gen. Scott, which completely strips Gen. Taylor of the troops now at the Brasos who were to form part of his force, and leaves him utterly powerless.

It would be utterly useless to attempt an advance into the interior with less than six thousand men, and it would require at least two thousand to keep open the line of communication from Saltillo to Brasos. If this last order is complied with, as it must be of course, Gen. Taylor's whole force will consist of the Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Mississippi regiments, six companies of regular artillery, one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of Texan horse, and, say, one batallion of volunteer cavalry, composed of re-enlisted volunteers. These will scarcely number 5,000 all told, and to leave garrison forces will reduce the column to 2,000. With this force it would be quixotic to attempt to move, and you are well aware that it is a matter of great uncertainty when a sufficient number of troops can arrive at the Brasos. Thus Gen. Taylor is prevented from bringing an arduous, hard-fought campaign to a brilliant termination.

The abandonment of the San Luis expedition is the topic of conversation and a cause of universal regret. I believe Gen. Taylor freely admits the necessity of Gen. Scott's having more troops and speedily, and can only regret that a sufficient number of troops have not been forwarded.

## IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

The steamer *James L. Day* has brought to New Orleans one day's later accounts from Vera Cruz, being to the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The most important part of her intelligence, as we learn from the *Delta*, is the flattering prospect of peace which is represented by a verbal report, that, before the steamer sailed, information had been received at Vera Cruz that Generals SCOTT and WORTH, with the main body of the army, had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital with propositions for peace. The tenor of these propositions is not known, but they were of such a nature that Gen. SCOTT refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital. It was supposed, however, from the deep anxiety felt by the new government to stay the march of our forces on the capital, that further concessions would be made to Gen. SCOTT before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

Tampico has been threatened with an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1,500 strong in the vicinity of the city.

On the night of the 13th instant, a demonstration was made by Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities, however, had timely information of the contemplated movement, and to suppress it, if attempted, called out the troops, who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th instant, a party of Mexican lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico and drove the sentinels into the city. On the 16th a party of Rancheros attacked the pilot station, and were greeted by a discharge from half a dozen muskets, when they retreated


**Estate of Peter F. Hay, dec'd.**

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Peter F. Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate either by bond, note or book account to make payment, or at least settlement, on or before the 9th day of July next; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement and allowance by the same time. The undersigned will be found at the late residence of said dec'd on said day and in the mean time will be prepared to make settlements at their respective residences.

GEORGE P. HAY,
of Brothersvalley tp.
PETER KNEPPER,
of Berlin Borough.
June 1, 1847—6t. Adm'rs.


## Cumberland Markct.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | per barrel, | $8 00 a 9 00 | |
| Wheat, | per bushel, | 1 60 a 1 75 | |
| Rye, | " | 60 a 0 75 | |
| Corn, | " | 60 a 0 75 | |
| Oats, | " | 33 a 0 37 | |
| Potatoes | " | 62 a 0 75 | |
| Apples, | " | 0 00 a 0 00 | |
| " dried | " | 50 75 | |
| Peaches dried | " | 1 50 a 1 75 | |
| Butter, | per pound, | 00 a 0 00 | |
| Beef, | " | 4 a 0 5 | |
| Veal, | " | 5 a 0 9 | |
| Chickens, | per dozen. | 1 25 a 1 50 | |

## Pittsburgh Market.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, | $4 87 a 5 25 | |
| Wheat | 1 00 a 1 12 | |
| Rye | 45 a 48 | |
| Corn | 40 a 45 | |
| Oats | 28 a 30 | |
| Barley, | 35 a 40 | |
| Bacon, hams, per lb | 7 a 8 | |
| Pork | 00 a 00 | |
| Lard, | 7 a 8 | |
| Tallow, rendered | 8 a 00 | |
| " rough | 5 a 00 | |
| Butter, in kegs, | 8 a 10 | |
| " roll, | 11 a 12 | |
| Cheese Western Reserve | 6 a 7 | |
| " Goshen, | 00 a 10 | |
| Apples green, per barrel, | 1 25 a 3 00 | |
| " dried per bushel, | 50 a 56 | |
| Peaches, | 1 25 a 1 50 | |
| Potatoes, Mercer | 00 a 00 | |
| " Neshannocks | 70 a 75 | |
| Seeds, Clover | 3 62 a 3 75 | |
| " Timothy | 2 00 a 2 12 | |
| " Flaxseed | 00 a 1 00 | |
| Wool | 24 a 33 | |

## Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

| PENNSYLVANIA. | | OHIO. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburg | par | State Bk & branches | 1 |
| Exchange bank | par | Mount Pleasant | " |
| Mer. & Man. bank | par | Steubenville | " |
| Bks. of Philadelphia | par | St. Clairsville | " |
| Girard bank | par | Marietta | " |
| Bk. of Germantown | par | New Lisbon | " |
| " Chester county | par | Cincinnati Banks | " |
| " Delaware Co | par | Columbus do | " |
| " Montgomery Co | par | Circleville | " |
| " Northumberland | par | Zanesville | " |
| Columbia Bridge co | par | Putnam | " |
| Dovlestown bank | par | Wooster | " |
| Far. Bk Reading | par | Massillon | " |
| Far bk Bucks Co | par | Sandusky | " |
| Far bk Lancaster | par | Geauga | " |
| Lancaster Co bank | par | Norwalk | " |
| Lancaster bank | par | Cleveland | " |
| United States bank | 30 | Xenia | " |
| Brownsville " | ½ | Dayton | " |
| Washington " | ½ | Western Reserve | " |
| Gettysburgh " | ½ | Franklin Bk Columbus | " |
| Chambersburg | ½ | Chillicothe | " |
| Susquehanna Co bk | 5 | Lake Erie | " |
| Lehigh county bank | — | Sciota | " |
| Lewistown | ½ | Lancaster | 10 |
| Middletown | ½ | Hamilton | 13 |
| Carlisle | ½ | Granville | 50 |
| Erie bank | ½ | Farmers Bk Canton | 30 |
| Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg | " | Urbana | 50 |
| | | MARYLAND. | |
| Harri burg | " | Baltimore banks | par |
| Honesdale | " | B. & O. R. P. Scrip | 10 |
| Lebanon | " | Comb. Bk Allegany | ½ |
| Pottsville | " | Far. bk of Maryland | " |
| Wyoming | " | Far. & M bk Frederick | " |
| York Bank | " | Frederick co bank | " |
| West Branch bank | " | Hagerstown bank | " |
| Relief Notes | " | Mineral bank | " |
| Merchants & Man bk | | Patapsco bank | " |
| Pitts. relief notes | par | Washington bank | " |
| City & County Scrip | ½ | Bank of Westminster | , |

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Dull, for the benefit of his creditors, in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa;

And now to wit, 3d May, 1847. The petition of Peter Dull was presented to the Court, setting forth that Jacob Knable, Jr., who had been appointed assignee of John Dull, and took upon himself the execution of the trust, has lately died without having made a final settlement and distribution to, and among the creditors of John Dull as by the aforesaid Deed of Trust was intended—therefore praying the Court to appoint some suitable person in his stead to take charge of the effects which were in the hands of Jacob Knable, Jr. and to execute the trust in pursuance of said deed of assignment, and according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

Whereupon the Court affix Monday the 30th day of August next, for the hearing in the matter.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.
june22-1847.


*Executor's Sale of*
**REAL ESTATE.**

THE undersigned, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Byers, late of Jenner township, Somerset county, deceased, in pursuance of the provisions of said will and by authority of the same, will expose to sale, at public outcry, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, the valuable

**Plantation or Tract of Land,**

late the property and residence of said deceased, containing 240 acres more or less, about 140 acres thereof cleared, of which 30 acres are in meadow; the buildings are a **brown Log House,** two stories high and weatherboarded, with a kitchen attached 1½ stories high, a log barn, and two hay stables and a spring house 1½ stories high. There are also on the premises an ORCHARD of choice apple and cherry trees, with a cider press, &c, under roof, and a sugar camp.

The sale will take place at 1 o'clok, P. M. of said day on the premises, which are now in the occupancy of Daniel Stuffi, and are situate one mile from the Stoystown and Greensburg Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of Joseph Zimmerman, John Gohn, Widow Crist and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given, and the balance in five equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds or mortgage.

JACOB BYERS,
june15 '45 Executor &c.

*Opposition to*
*Main Street Chair Makers.*

**GEORGE L. GORDON.**

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that he intends to carry on the

**Chair Making Business,**

at his old stand, where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

**Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.**

**Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs,** which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

Common Chairs can be had at FOUR DOLLARS AND A HALF, cash.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
june15-'47

*From Mr. James W. Estill.*

Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, April 1847.

DR D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I feel bound to you and the public, to avail myself of this opportunity of giving publicity to the extraordinary effects of your expectorant on myself. Having been afflicted for several years with a severe cough, hectic fever, and its concomitant diseases, I seemed only doomed to linger out a short but miserable existence, until the fall of 1839, when being more severely attacked, and having resorted to all my former remedies, and the prescriptions of two of the most respectable physicians in the neighborhood, without deriving any benefit, or the consolation of surviving but a few days, or weeks at farthest, when the last gleam of hope was about to vanish, I had recommended to me your Expectorant,—and blessed by that Being who does all things in the use of the means—and contrary to the expectation of my physicians and friends I was in a few days raised from my bed, and was enabled, by the use of a bottle, to attend to my business, enjoying since, better health than I had for ten years previous,

JAMES W. ESTILL.

***BRONCHITIS.***

Beaver, Pa., January 22, 1841.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Having been for a long time afflicted with Bronchitis, a disease which annually sweeps away thousands of the human race to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption; and having heard of the wonderful efficacy of your Expectorant for Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs, I purchased two bottles of it, and am happy to inform you, and all the sons and daughters of affliction, that it immediately suppressed the cough removed the pain and difficulty of breathing and produced a free and easy expectoration, and very soon effected a complete cure.

JONATHAN DAVIS, Baptist Minister,
Beaver, Pa.

Baldness and loss of Hair is caused by a want of healthy action in the vessels which throw off the perspiration from the head. When these vessels are weak or deseased, the perspiration is thick and clammy, and adheres to the mouths of the pores, and elogs them up, and dries and forms scurf and dandruff. Less blood is then carried to the roots of the hair, and for want of which the hair has not sufficient nourishment, and consequently becomes dry and harsh, and begins insensibly to fall off, which, continuing to increase, eventually produces baldness. Restore the capillery vessels of the head to their former healthy circulation, and fine silky new hair will make its appearance, which will increase in quantity and volume, until the hair becomes thick and healthy.

Jayne's Hair Tonic is the only preparation that has ever been known to produce new hair on bald heads, which it has done in innumerable instances, and will seldom fail if properly and perseveringly used,

From the Rev. Dr. Babcock, formerly President of Waterville College, Me.

From intimate personal acquaintance with Dr. D. Jayne, a regular student of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, and an experienced, successful practitioner of medicine I was prepared to appreciate the numerous testimonials in favor of his different medical preparations, much more highly than the great majority of those which are extensively eulogised. On trial of them in my own family, and some of them personally, I have more than realized these favorable anticipations. They are what they profess to be—not quack medicines—but skilfully prepared antidotes for some of the most afflictive of human diseases. I know that they are highly esteemed, and frequently prescribed, by some of the most respectable of the regular practitioners of medicine in this city and elsewhere, and I do not hesitate to commend them as a valuable addition to our materia medica, and a safe, as well as eminently useful remedy for the diseased.

RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr, D, D,
Philadelphia, June 7, 1848.

AMERICAN HAIR DYE,

Warranted, if strictly applied according to direction, to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn, or a perfectly jet Black, without staining or irritating the skin like other Hair Dyes.

Prepared only by Dr D Jayne, 20 S. 3d st, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.


BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

# SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,
TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1847.


FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

**GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**HON. ANDREW STEWART,**

*Subject to the decision of a National Convention.*

FOR GOVERNOR

**General James Irvin,**

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

**Joseph W. Patton,**

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

☞ Persons sending to us 4th of July proceedings for publication, will please have them written out in a legible hand. We make this request for the reason that we have sometimes received the toasts, &c, given on such occasions, on seperate strips of paper, and some even written with a pencil, which makes it very difficult for the compositor and often leads to errors in their publication.

### Democracy and the State Debt.

There is danger, it seems to us, that the Mexican war at this time engages so entirely the public mind, as to cause matters of local interest, though ever so important, to be, in a great measure, lost sight of. This should not be so. Whilst the war is raging abroad, sound policy dictates that affairs should be rightly managed at home. In a little more than three months hence, our State elections will take place, and it is to this subject that we desire to direct the attention of our readers. We, of course, mean to speak of the Pennsylvania election only.

Democracy, or in other words, the Locofoco party, assumes to itself the exclusive care of the rights and interests of the people, and we wish, therefore, to examine into its conduct and see in how far it has been faithful to the trust which it has taken upon itself. Of the five Governors last elected, four are Locofocos, and one a Whig. Under the Administrations of the former, viz. Shultze, Wolf, Porter and Shunk, the State debt, amounting at present to about forty millions, appears to have been created, while under the administration of Ritner, according to a report of Auditor General Hobart, the permanent debt was somewhat reduced. It follows, then, that the Locofoco party is justly to be charged with, and held responsible for, the present public debt.

Now, in order that the people may arrive at a correct conclusion in regard to the advantages that flow from Locofoco rule, they must first decide whether a debt of forty millions, the interest upon which is raised by taxes, is a blessing or a curse unto them. If the former be the case—if they are benefitted by heavy taxes—then has Locofocoism faithfully discharged its trust, and the people are in duty bound to continue it in power. But, if the contrary be the case—if paying a large amount of taxes annually into the State Treasury, without thereby diminishing the State debt one dollar, is injurious to their pockets—then it is clear that Locofocoism has departed from the line of duty, has been faithless to the people, and ought to be ousted. Let every tax-payer examine this subject for himself, and when he goes next October to deposit his vote, act in conformity with the result of his investigations.

### THE PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS.

There are those now living who remember the time when the first turnpike was made from Philadelphia to Lancaster. The country over which it passed being level, the practicability of such a work was not doubted so much as the ability of the company to raise the funds for its completion,—but when the project of extending the road over the mountains to Pittsburgh was started, many, it is said, shook their heads very significantly and declared the thing could not be done.—What changes time will effect! A little over quarter of a century has passed away since the improvement of which we are speaking was commenced, and what do we now behold! Turnpikes running in all directions, over mountains and through valleys—Canals, extending thousands of miles, crossing ravines, and creeks and rivers—and Railroads without number, connecting distant points and bringing them, as it were, into close proximity with each other—and, above all, Telegraphic wires, stretching from the seaboard to the Lakes, and from the centre of the Union to its extremities, conveying intelligence from point to point with lightning speed! These are among the improvements of the last thirty years; and who can tell what others will be made in the next thirty years to come?—Already is it spoken of to extend a Railroad over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon, and it may be that in twenty years from this time we shall have both a Road and a Telegraph from St. Louis to the Pacific, in addition to what shall be accomplished within that period in the interior of our country. It is indeed within the range of probability that even before that time, a man may jump into a Railroad car, say, at Somerset in the morning, go to Pittsburgh for Breakfast, dine somewhere a hundred miles beyond, sup at Cincinnati, then proceed to St. Louis and Independence, and finally to Fort Vancouver, and return again in the course of a fortnight! Nor is it less probable that at the same time he may get a message from home and return an answer to it from the shores of the Pacific in less than half an hour! Who will deny that the present is an age of improvement, and who can foretel what the "ingenuity of man" will accomplish within the next half a century?

### "A LITTLE MORE GRAPE."

In the heat of the battle of Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor was watching the effects of Capt. Bragg's battery upon the enemy. Capt. Bragg was showering balls into their ranks, but still they stood their ground. "Give them a little more grape," said Gen. Taylor coolly, addressing himself to the gallant Captain. The latter immediately ordered the guns to be charged with grape shot, and a few discharges caused the Mexicans to falter. Another and another followed in quick succession—the enemy fled, and the day was won.

☞ Fayette County Whig Ticket.—Sheriff, Harvey Morris. Assembly, J. W. Philips, Wm. Colvin. Commissioner, Jeremiah Kendall. Treasurer, Joseph D. Wilgus. Poor House Director, William Abraham. Coroner, F. H. Shugart. Auditor, Samuel C. Griffith.

☞ Forty thousand females are employed in Massachusetts in the various factories and establishments for the manufacture of straw hats, stocks, &c., who earn from four to five millions of dollars yearly.

☞ A gentleman, some days since, brought to our office some potatoe tops already affected with the blight, which it is generally supposed is the prelude to the ROT.

☞ Wm. T. Goldsborough has been nominated by the Whigs of Maryland for Governor. Philip F. Thomas is the Locofoco candidate.

☞ Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of the Harbor and Lake Convention, at Chicago, Illinois.

[*For the Herald.*

### What are we Fighting for?

The question which heads this article is perhaps better answered by a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun than any other authority that could with safety be quoted. This writer in speaking of Mexico, says:—"She must be whipped into good behaviour or held in bondage till she can be civilized and educated, and made a worthy associate of the family of nations." This once done, an "alliance offensive and defensive, against the future interference of European Powers on the American Continent" is to be formed between her and the United States; thus establishing a Continental system for the two nations, on a plan somewhat similar to that which binds together the great Powers of Europe, generally known as the "Holy Alliance."

The project thus shadowed forth by one who is not known to hold an official station at Washington, was deemed so absurd and so inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the parting advice of WASHINGTON, that but little credit was given to the statement at the time of its first publication; but later developements go to prove that the writer knew what he was saying, and that the purpose of the Administraion is, after all, not so much to punish the alleged insult offered to Mr. SLIDELL or to compel Mexico to pay the instalments due the United States, as the establishment of a "Continental Balance" in the American Hemisphere. Such is the legitimate inference to be drawn from the article referred to, supported, as it now is, by a somewhat similar statement put forth by the Government paper at Washington.

Then, it would appear, we are not fighting for the redress of grievances committed against us by Mexico, but we are sacrificing our men and our money, laying waste the fields and battering down the cities of Mexico, overrunning her territory and killing her people, in order that she may not fall into the hands of foreign Powers, but, after having been "whipped into good behaviour," be "civilized and educated, and made a worthy associate of the family of nations!" Our duty, in the language of a cotemporary writer, seems to be, "not only to sustain our own freedom, but we are to see that the Indians, Mulattoes, Mestizoes, and Lazzaroni, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, are to be and remain independent." This, then, is what we are fighting for!

The Mexicans are an ignorant, a poor, degraded and powerless rabble; easily deluded, and consequently wholly unfit for self-government; and, lest somebody else should undertake to govern them, Mr. Polk steps in and kindly offers to perform that office himself. 'Tis a new way to civilize a nation: killing off one portion to protect the other, and at the same time, by so doing, teach them good manners! And why was the object of the Administration so long concealed?—Why assign a dozen other reasons for commencing the war, and never the true reason? Was it not done under an apprehension, that if the purposes of the Administration were known and understood, the people of the United States would not be willing to risk their lives in the conflict?

The reparation for insults offered by Mexico to our Minister; her failure to pay her instalments; her alleged design upon Texas, and all the other paetexts set up for commencing hostilities against her, appear now to be all waived by the Administration, and the ground taken that it is our duty to FIGHT HER UNDER OUR PROTECTION! And this office has been assumed by us voluntarily; there was not a party IN Mexico that asked our interference, though it is whispered about and generally believed that there was a certain SANTA ANNA OUT of Mexico, who very much desired it, as it might enable him to regain his lost power. Be this as it may, what has the nation to gain by this war, now avowed to have been waged for the safety and benefit of the very people whom we are slaughtering? Will the guaranty of independence to Mexico compensate us for the loss of thousands of our citizens and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and is it certain that in keeping up a standing army to protect the liberties of others we do not endanger our own?"

BUENA VISTA.

*From the New Orleans Picayune June 9.*

### Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.

#### TWENTY LIVES LOST.

The steamer Admiral arrived this morning in port, and brings intelligence that the steamer Edna, Capt. Philips, on her way down from Ouachita, met with a dreadful accident. On the 4th instant, when opposite the town of Columbia, just as she was starting from the wharf, all four of her boilers exploded, killing twenty or more persons, and severely wounding several others. Amongst the killed are—Judge G. Mayo, of the 11th Judicial District; L. M. Duty, Claiborne Parish; A. G. Hill, Champognote, Ark.; Mr. O'Neill, and one person, name unknown, from South Carolina; J. H. Vass, barkeeper; James Poole, pilot, at the wheel; Oliver Mushon, 2d engineer; Austin Stigro, carpenter; two deck passengers and eight deck hands and firemen, names unknown; also a gentleman from Florida, supposed to be Mr. A. M. Jones.

The boat sunk immediately after the catastrophe, and near every thing on board was lost. Seventeen of the bodies have been found. Several of the wounded have been brought to this city.

Dr. JOHN B. LEWIS, of South Carolina, (for himself and WILLIAM EVANS and J. J. SPRINGER,) does not hesitate to attribute this disaster mainly to the misconduct of those having charge of the boat. In a letter to the Picayune he says:

"It presents another lamentable exhibition of that recklessness of conduct which too frequently characterizes those individuals having charge of the lives and property of the travelling community.—This boat was under the charge, as I understand, of the clerk, Mr. Johnson, and the chief mate; and the conduct of the crew during her passage up and down the river was the subject of conversation by every one. They were evidently in a state of excitement, and were supposed to have been under the influence of ardent spirits. When she arrived at Columbia many persons on shore remarked that she would certainly blow up, such was the peculiar whizzing sound escaping from her, and which we heard before she made the landing. Here we laid about three-quarters of an hour, during which time not a particle of water had been thrown into her boiler; and when she rounded off the explosion took place, shivering the boat into countless fragments, tearing the boilers into numerous pieces, and throwing them from one to four hundred yards. The groans of the wounded, the shrieks of the drowning, and the consternation depicted upon the countenance of the survivors exceed description. Many lives were saved by the prompt and efficient aid of the kind citizens of Columbia. They were untiring in their efforts to render succor; nor had they ceased their exertions to recover bodies at the time of orr departure. I understand that this boat has been running since 1840, and that her boilers were unsafe. Whether she had a certificate from the inspector or not I am not informed."

A new steamboat route to Boston will be in operation this week, from New York via Providence. The Rhode Island and Worcester will be put upon that line, and passengers will be carried through between New York and Boston for two dollars each.

FALSE MARKS.—It is stated that an importation of British cottons, with the stamp of the Bartlet Mills, counterfeited upon them, has been made in Boston.

### GOVERNMENT SECRETS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21, 1847.

In a few words I will give you every thing that is authentic in regard to a prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico.

Col. Sours took out with him instructions to Gen. SCOTT to this effect: That he was to organize, or aid in the organization, of a Government *de facto* in the city of Mexico, and make with it a treaty according to certain terms. This messenger was cut off, and his message arrested. But the same instructions have gone through other channels.

There is no doubt that Gen. SCOTT will find means to make such a Treaty, and with a temporary and revolutionary power. But still Mexico is not a party to it, and we may expect that one of its stipulations will be that the American forces shall be retained in Mexico, for the protection of the peace party and peace Government.

You can judge, as well as any one, of the value of such a treaty. Remember the Treaty in Spain with a Government *de facto* which placed JOSEPH BONAPARTE *on the throne of Spain*. The nation did not concur in it. It was resisted by war on the part of the nation, and resisted successfully.

### EMIGRATION OF HOLLANDERS.

The Rev. Mr. Scholte and family are now at the Monongahela House in this city. Mr. S. is the principal of an association of Emigrants from Holland, consisting of from 1600 to 1800 in all, the most of whom have already arrived in this city on their way to the far west.—We believe they have not yet located their lands, or certainly fixed their point of destination. Their next point from here is St. Louis.

This is a highly respectable body of emigrants, bringing with them their pastor, Mr. Scholte, their teachers, physician, printer, &c. and embracing in their numbers all varieties of mechanics and agriculturalists, with an ample money capital to provide them lands and necessaries in our new world. One cannot but rejoice to see such accessions to the moral as well as physical force of our country.—Pittsburgh American.

A STEADY MAN.—"My dear," said a lady one day to her husband, "Mr. S—— seems to be a mighty steady sort of a man." "You are exactly right, my love; Mr. S—— is indeed a very steady man, and if he was only a LEETLE steadier, he'd stand right still."

## *New Advertisements.*


## STRAY MARE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Greenville township, about the 6th day of June last, a Black Mare with a small star in the forehead, supposed to be about 12 years old. the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of according to law.

July 6-4?. PETER SAYLOR, Jr.

## Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned will offer for sale by way of public outcry at the house of Lewis Spangler, in Shanksville, on Saturday the 14th day of August next, the following real estate, viz:

A piece or parcel of land lying in Stonycreek township, Somerset County, Pa., about one mile east of Shanksville, containing

**TEN ACRES,**

more or less, the whole of which is cleared, with a two story dwelling house, cabin barn, and other buildings thereon erected.

This property is situated in a fine section of country, and to a person wishing to locate himself in this county holds out strong inducements to purchase it. It would be an excellent situation for a mechanic, and any one desirous of procuring himself a small property would do well to examine it.

TERMS—will be made known on day of sale, by

ALEXANDER HUNTER

July 6-4?. Assignee of Geo. Brandt.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, the subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 21st day of August next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Rosanna Shaffer, deceased, viz: A certain messuage, plantation, or

**Tract of Land,**

situated in Somerset township, one-fourth mile east of the Borough of Somerset, at the point where the Bedford & Somerset and Cumberland & Somerset Turnpike Roads intersect. Containing One hundred and forty five Acres, more or less adjoining lands of Joseph Chorpenning, and others, about 80 Acres cleared, on which are erected a large two story Dwelling House, a one story Log Dwelling House, a large Barn, and other Buildings; there is also an excellent coal bank on the premises.

I will also sell at the same time and place the yearly Quit Rents or reservations of ground rents, on the following Lots situated in the Borough of Somerset, viz: No. 45, 55, 65, 111, 125, 182, 203, 213, 239, 249, and 159.

TERMS—one third in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without Interest, payments to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

JOHN O. KIMMEL,

July 6 4?-4t. Trustee.


## JURY LIST.
### For August Term, 1847.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset borough,
William Mong, Curtis Kooser.

Somerset township,
Daniel Adams, George Cobaugh, Peter Friedline, Nicholas Flamm.

Stoystown borough,
Lewis Allen, Edward Bevin.

Paint township,
Daniel Berkey, of P.

Southampton township,
Daniel Bowman.

Conemaugh township,
Elijah Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Howard.

Shade township,
Henry Berkeypile.

Summit township,
John Fike, Jr.

Stonycreek township,
Edward Glessner, William Sivits.

Brothersvalley township,
Benjamin Glass.

Milford township,
Michael Kimmel, John Mason, Jonas Younkin.

Turkeyfoot township,
Peter Lanning, Jacob H. Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough,
Frederick Weimer, John J. Schell, John A. Snyder, Jacob Koontz.

Somerset township,
Alexander Landis, John Swank, Samuel Pile, of A., Michael Forney, Solomon Boucher, Jacob Good, Abraham Brugh, Michael Shaffer.

Milford township,
Joseph B. Critchfield, Jesse Critchfield, Michael S. Shultz.

Turkeyfoot township,
Conrad Lint, David Jennings, John K. McMillen, George Philippi, Israel Rhoads.

Addison township,
John Morrow.

Greenville township,
Jeremiah Glodfelty.

Elklick township,
Josiah Dively, Daniel L. Miller, Elijah Wagoner, Jenkins Griffith.

Jenner township,
Henry Betz, Joseph Boyers.

Berlin borough,
George Heffley.

Shade township,
Jesse Slick, John Wagoner, David Cristey.

Southampton township,
George Cook, Jr.

Brothersvalley township,
Henry Suter, Michael Snyder, Samuel Boger.

Summit township,
Abraham Beachy.

Allegheny township,
Edward Dorsey.


### TO PARENTS.

Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is a certain and speedy cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbis, Summer Complaints with children, and all derangements of the stomach or bowels, caused by imprudence or error in diet. It has effected cures in the worst cases of these complaints—even where hope had fled—snatched a tender infant from an early grave, and called forth the acclamation, "it has saved the child." The proprietor of this medicine begs leave to state—it is something which he has used extensively in private practice for a number of years, and believes that he has saved many lives by its timely use. Every person afflicted with these complaints are invited to try one bottle of it, which is warranted to give relief. Pamphlets containing full directions and certificates of cures accompanying each bottle.

Prepared only at No 8, South Third steet, Philadelphia.

### NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Shaftbury, Bennington co, Vt. Aug 4 '40

Dr Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquainted with some of those recommending your hair tonic, to wit: Rev C. C. Park, Rev Dr Babcock, and Rev L Fletcher I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional with my family in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth I, however commenced agreeably to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fide head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catchpenny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "Truth—No Fiction."

J W SAWYER,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

### THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

### SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars. Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may11] S. KURTZ.

### To Journeymen HOUSE JOINERS.

THE undersigned, residing in the Borough of Somerset, Pa., wishes to employ three journeymen house joiners, to whom constant work during the season and liberal wages will be given. Any one willing to engage, will please make application soon.

BENJAMIN F. BEATTY.
june15-'47

## DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY,
May 4. Somerset, Pa.

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ.

## HATS!! HATS!!!

### Daniel Kautz & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq, all descriptions of **HATS**, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

## DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.


### NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to me either by Note, Due-bill, Judgment, Book account or otherwise, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 20th day of July next; as I have determined to remove west soon thereafter; all who neglect this notice may expect their claims to be left with a proper officer for collection—hoping that you will make payment, therefore, and save costs.

june8-'47 SIMON GERHART.

### Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Samuel Dively, late of Southampton township, deceased having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd. on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

SAMUEL ELRICK,
June 15, 1847. Adm'r

### Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary, on the estate of Adam Brandt, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of August next, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB BRANDT,
JOSIAH BRANDT,
june22-'47-6t Executors.

### IMPORTANT.

IT is necessary that my books should be speedily closed. Those indebted to me for subscription, job work or advertising, are therefore respectfully, yet earnestly requested to call and either pay their accounts, or give their obligations for what they severally owe. My books will be kept at the "Herald" office until and during the ensuing Court week, after which they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace. It is hoped that all those interested will attend to this notice, and by so doing save costs.

JONATHAN ROW.

### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the last Monday of August next, (30th day) in pursuance of which precept

**Public Notice is hereby given,** to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH Sheriff.

**TERMS OF THE HERALD.**

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be nserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

## THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

## PILLS.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by
may11 S. KURTZ.

## TRUSSES.

THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

*Somerset County, ss.*

## The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, his Associate Judges of the same court, Samuel J. Lichty one of the heirs of Joseph Lichty, dec'd, presented his petition to the said Judges stating:

That the said Joseph Lichty lately died intestate, leaving issue twelve children living, and the issue of two children deceased, viz: Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth intermarried with John Saylor, Anne intermarried with Henry Meyer, John, Daniel, Christian, Mary, intermarried with Peter Miller, Magdalena, Lydia, and your petitioner, being the twelve children, all over the age of twenty one years, and all residing in Somerset county, except Peter Miller and wife, who reside in Westmoreland county, Penna., and Maria intermarried with Joseph Forney, Franey intermarried with Jonas Peck, Jacob, Barbara intermarried with John Speicher, Jeremiah, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Maust, Samuel, Anne intermarried with Aaron Boucher, Sarah and Susanna, the ten last being children of Barbara now deceased, who intermarried with Jacob Saylor, also deceased; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the two last named, viz: Sarah and Susanna under the Guardianship of Perry Walker, guardian appointed *ad litem*; and all living in Somerset County, except Jacob, who resides in Fayette county, Penna. And Barbara intermarried with Jacob Miller, Abraham, Lydia, intermarried with John Schrack, Jonathan, Emanuel and Eliza, now under the Guardianship of Peter Walker; the six last named being children of Catharine, now deceased, who intermarried with Christian Saylor; all over the age of twenty one years, except the last named, Eliza, and all residing in Somerset county, aforesaid, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described plantation, or tract of land, situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteeny Jr., Peter Lichty and Mathias Shallis, containing two hundred and forty two acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are cleared, with a hewn log house weatherboarded and painted, two stories high, a frame house painted, of one story, a large barn and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances; And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We, therefore, command you, that taking with you, twelve free, honest and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmation, that you make partition thereof, to and among the children of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same acoording to Law. And further, that you cause the inquest to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate. That due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation, be given to all the parties interested and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next general Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May, 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

**NOTICE**

THE persons in the foregoing writ of partition named will take notice that in pursuance of the same, I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Joseph Lichty, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on the 16th day of August next, on the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1847. Sheriff.

## R. L. STEWART.

**Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.**

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Somerset, March 30, 1847.

## Franklin H. Stahl,

*FASHIONABLE HATTER,*

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

**Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,**

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apr20]

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. court held at Somerset, in and for said County, the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof,

On petetion of Peter Friedline, of L. the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd, widow, and heirs of said John Gundle, dec'd., Joseph Miller the purchaser, and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and then and there shew cause if any they have, why the said Adam, Mowry, and Henry J. Heiple, trustees as aforesaid of John Gundle, deceased, should not pay the petitioner Peter Friedline, of L. out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of said deceased. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-two cents.

To the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd. Widow and heirs of said John Gundle dec'd, Joseph Miller purchaser of the said real estate, and all other persons interested.

You laying aside all business&excuses, are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, then and there to shew cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petioner Peter Friedline, of L., out of the fund arising ont of the sale of the real estate of the said John Gundle, dec'd. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars & forty-two cts. "Herein fail not."

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Somerset, this 10th day of May, 1847. WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

## HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

## Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
*DISEASES OF THE EYE.*

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

## Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8-tf

## NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws, passed at the last Session of the Legislature have been received and are ready for distribution to those entitled to have them.

A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.
Prothonotary's office, June 22, 1847.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, deceased, to appear at an adjourded Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Michael Sanner, deceased, should not be sold.

WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

## Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most canvincing- evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

*To the Public.*—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.
Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.-1y

## CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at
may4 McCREERY'S.

## Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Michael Ray, late of Jenner township deceased having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Shade township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the dec'd, on Friday the 30th of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABRAHAM BRUBAKER,
June 15, 1847. Adm'r.

## FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appearat an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

## ORANGES & LEMONS.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court condrm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. clerk.

## WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.
ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in &for said county,on the10thday of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if anythey have,why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May, 25. 1847. clerk.

## FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

*Somerset County, ss.*

AT an adjourned Orphans' L. S. Court held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September A. D. 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, should not be sold.

Extract from the record of said Court certified this 10th day of May 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
June 1, 1847. Clerk.

## CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

## Bridge Building.

THE Commissioners of Somerset County will sell the Building of a Bridge over Quemahoning creek, in Jenner township at or near the mill formerly owned by John Dibert, on Friday the 9th day of July next.

ALSO.—The building of a bridge over the same creek, in Conemaugh township, at or near John Keims, (where the road leading to Johnstown crosses said creek,) on Saturday the 10th day of July. Sale to take place on the ground, and to commence at 11 o'clock of each day. A plan of the bridges will be exhibited on days of sale.

By order of the Board,
R. L. STEWART,
june8-'47-4t Clerk.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Tobias Miller, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday the 9th day of July next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY,
June 1, 1847. Adm'r.

## MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

*TOMB STONES,*

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

*Somerset County, ss.*

## The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of Msy A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating.

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd. who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matilda, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz Intermarried with Casper Werner: 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner. 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer. 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7, Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of nnmber 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid.

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same recording to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

**NOTICE.**

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned. on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1846. Sheriff.

## 'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

## PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

**POWER LOOMS**

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

**WOOL CARDING**

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

**And at 20 per cent lower than** usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction,

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,
Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

## As a Further Evidence

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of

*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,*

Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wrigh's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

*Certificates of Cures*

FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

*Doctor William Wright:*—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.

G, C, BLACK.

*From New York City.*

DR. WM. WRIGHT:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of *Purifying the blood and Renovating the System*, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHAS. M. TATE,
No 60 Hammersly street, New York.

*From Warwarsing, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain, yours sincerely,
HENRY W. FOOTE.
Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York,

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

*Agents for Somerset County.*

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co. Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Aughinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

## JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.